American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." *Virg.*

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Professor Richardson's Address.

We have read with equal pleasure and instruction, the Address delivered by Dr. *R. Richardson*, professor of Chemistry in Bethany College, delivered before the Agricultural Society of Brooke and Ohio counties, Virginia, at its Annual exhibition in October last. In reading this production we have been so much gratified by the very *familiar* manner in which the author treats what may be considered the scientific portion of his discourse, that we lay that part before our readers, under the conviction that they will find in it a rich, entertaining, and instructive treat. Without burthening his auditors with the technicalities of *science*, he has sought an easier plan of conveying to the mind of the unlearned, an estimate of the value of its acquisition to the practical farmer, who desires to carry on the operations of his farm with intelligence and enlightened economy. His views are comprehensive and true; the language in which he expresses them is simple, and therefore, both the one and the other are peculiarly adapted to the purposes he had in view, the enlightenment and profit of his hearers. Had he selected the phrases of the mere student and contented himself with exciting *wonder*, without imparting *instruction*, he might perhaps have elicited more surprise that "one small head could hold all he knew," but he would have failed in commending himself to the great majority of agricultural readers. The plain common sense of professor Richardson's remarks will strike deep root in the mind of every intellectual practical farmer, because he has brought *science* down to the understanding of all, and divested it of those mysteries, which too many of its teachers delight to invest it, by the use of technical terms, beyond the comprehension of any but those who are Chemists.

Use of Science to Agriculture.

Mr. Richardson is maintaining that science is essential to successful agriculture, and enforces the truth of his proposition thus:

"Take any one of the arts of civilized life, and consider if it does not improve and become important just in proportion as its principles become known and settled? The practice of no art can be fixed, unless its principles are so, and it can never rise to elevation or perfertion unless upon the firm foundation which such principles alone afford. This is what we mean by science.—Science is knowledge arranged as principles, laws, or rules of action. Perfect art is the true application of these principles to a practical end. The arts can never be brought to perfection, until all their processes are laid open, and explained in conformity with the causes which govern them. This is the business of science, which, by thus tracing effects to causes, enables the artist to produce always the same results, by bringing into action the same causes, under the same circumstances.

It is a great, but a very common error of the uneducated to suppose, that science renders a subject obscure, or at least difficult to learn. This may be truly said of *art*, but the reverse is true of *science*. In a rude stage of society men are forced to pursue, without science, the arts immediately necessary to life. They adopt the business of the chase, or the art of fishing; and, like the Indians, may plant, in a rough way, a few hills of corn. By and by, as civilization goes on, agriculture is more attended to, and other arts are introduced, which by successive observations are gradually improved. But these arts, founded upon experiments, and wrapped up in technicalities and mysterious processes, which can be carried on only by the artist himself; and the principles of which he himself does not understand, and consequently cannot explain, are wholly beyond the reach of others. It is the natural tendency of *mere art* to bury itself in mystery, to veil its ignorance in unmeaning terms, and keep its operations secret for the purpose of private emolument. But the very reverse of this is the case with science.—Its object is to make every thing plain; to lay itself open to inquiry; to unfold secrets, and put every one in possession of the principles through which the art may be practised and perfected. Science is not satisfied until it has formed a broad and beaten track, and rendered the art accessible to all, by explaining its processes and establishing the whole upon rational principles—forming thus what may be termed *scientific art*.

Now this is precisely what has to be done for our agriculture before it can be in the slightest degree elevated or improved. It consists at present of a few simple processes, founded upon experience and observation, but the reasons of which are unknown to the greater part of those who employ them. Experience has taught them that it is necessary to loosen the soil with the plough to prepare it for the reception of the seed, and that the seed must be covered to a certain depth, &c. but they are unable to give the true reasons for these things, or to explain why it is that the seed should vegetate under these circumstances, or whether the young plant derives its nourishment from the earth, the air, or the water, or from the whole of them together. They cannot tell what or how much the soil contributes to it. They know not of what elements the soil consists, or how they may increase its fertility with economy and certainty. They have learned indeed by observation that manure will render vegetation vigorous, but there are few who properly appreciate its value, and still fewer who can explain the manner in which it acts. They have heard that the application of lime will increase fertility, a fact which they owe to science, but they cannot, without the further aid of science, explain its action or determine to what kind of soil it should be applied. In short, our agriculture is merely a confused medley of ancient customs, rash experiments, and vague conjectures, without system, without correct knowledge, without fixed principles other than the simple rules adopted from common observation or tradition.

I would by no means be understood to undervalue experience and observation. These are the very materials out of which science is constructed. Without them there would be no science. Experience, observation, facts;—these are the stones, the bricks, the timbers of the building;—but they are the rude materials which, when thrown confusedly in heaps, fitly represent art without science. Science is the finished building, in which these same materials are built together, and cemented each in its appropriate place, so that the uses of all can be seen and understood. What is wanted then is, that the agriculturists of our region should suffer their experience, facts and observations, increased and enlarged by those of others, to be framed into the noble edifice—the science of agriculture.

In order that this important point may be properly impressed upon the farming community, it will be necessary to appeal to their own observation, and to facts with which they are familiar. For instance;—it is perfectly well known to all, that as the workman is known by his work, so is the nature of the soil by what it produces. If a farmer wishes to purchase a piece of land, he endeavors to judge of the strength or *fertility* of the soil, by the size of the timber upon it, or the vigor and perfection of the plants which grow upon it. Observation, also, has taught him to gather some information from the color of the soil, its mechanical properties of friability, porosity, tenacity, &c.; and he can even ascertain its composition, so far as this can be detected by the eye, as being clayey, sandy, gravelly, &c. But when he wishes to form a more accurate idea of the suitableness of the soil for particular crops, he looks, not to the *size* of its products, but to their *kind*. If he be in the wheat growing region or latitude, he looks to the timber now to see if it be pine and cedar, or if it be white oak, beech or hickory, or if it consist chiefly of maple, ash, black locust and walnut. He looks also to the herbage upon the cleared land, to see if it consists chiefly of sedge, or of white clover and blue grass; he observes if the iron-weed, the ground ivy and the alder are abundant. After he has made his observations, he judges with much accuracy, for the dear school of experience has taught the lesson, that the pine district will not do for wheat; but that he may raise it with certainty upon the land where he finds the white oak, the hickory and the blue grass; while the sugar tree, the maple, the locust, the walnut, the alder, lead him to anticipate in imagination the rich and luxuriant fields of Indian corn.

He learns these particular truths,—but he has learned much more. He has learned some of the great general truths of the science of agriculture:—*That soils differ greatly in the qualities or composition*, and that *each soil best produces that class of plants to which its peculiar composition is adapted.* For why one soil, in the same latitude and circumstances, should grow pines, and another white-oaks, he cannot explain, except upon the principle that the one contains something which the other does not: that they differ in their composition, and that this certain something, which they contain, fits them respectively, not only for the growth of these different kinds of timber, which are found to overgrow and put out almost any other kind in these regions, but also for different kinds of grasses and of grains. From the general truth thus reduced, the important practical rule immediately occurs: *That each kind of grain, or other product of the soil, should be grown upon that particular soil best adapted to it.* For experience and observation have already taught that *the nature of the plant cannot be changed*; that a plant cannot be made to flourish, and scarce even to grow, in a soil that does not suit it. The farmer then, with those facts before him, finding that he cannot make the plant, say wheat, grow where he pleases, is obliged to content himself with raising it in those places where the soil is adapted to its growth. He clears up the white-oak lands, therefore, and devotes himself, we will suppose, year after year, to the raising of wheat. Experience, after a while, makes him acquainted with another fact; that the soil which at first produced a large crop, brings less and less every year, until at last he can scarcely raise any wheat at all upon it. He concludes now, very justly, that the composition of the soil must be changed from what it was at first, and that *that certain something* which originally fitted the land for wheat has become gradually exhausted by the successive crops. But what *that certain something* is, he cannot tell, and of course he does not know how to supply it, with any degree of certainty or success. Is it lime that the soil needs? He cannot tell. Is it manure? probably: but what kind of manure? and in what state? or what substance or principle is it in the manure that gives it power to fertilize? Will land regain this certain some-

thing by rest? or can it be restored by a crop of a different kind? To such questions, the mere agricultural artist can give no definite reply, and yet they are the very questions to which his interest require an immediate answer, and which, if left unanswered, leave him to the chances of uncertain experiment. If he cannot obtain suffiicent manure, the fertilizing power of which is familiar to all; if he cannot succeed with lime, for want of sufficient vegetable matter in the soil: if he cannot afford to suffer his fields to remain uncultivated until rest shall have perchance renewed a portion of their former fertility; he has but the well known alternative, to which so many have been forced, to move to a new country, where he can again enjoy the privilege of subjecting fresh land to the same process of exhaustion. Meanwhile, his family, and his half-starved cattle have been increasing in number, as his land has been diminished in fertility and value, and he sells his bare, washed and worn out fields for less than half the original price of the farm, and hopes, even against hope, to repair his broken fortunes by repeating in a new location the same experiment, under circumstances yet more unfavorable.

All this happens because he has art without science. He acts according to his knowledge, which is a knowledge of disconnected facts, and a simple routine of farm work, the effect of which upon the land he sees, but does not understand. But who is this that has bought his poor, worn-out farm? Is he not a simpleton to buy, even at so low a price, land which will no longer produce bread for his family? Ah! it was science that suggested to him the thought. She whispered in his ear: Your friend here was acquinted with an important general truth—that as the nature of a plant cannot be changed, it must be suffered to grow in the kind of land that suits it; and finding that this land was adapted to wheat, he has raised wheat upon it, until, as you see, it has ceased to be adapted to it, and will produce no more. Now, let me tell you another truth which your friend has overlooked—it is this: that,although you cannot change the nature of the wheat, so as to make it adapt itself to the soil, *you can change the nature of the soil so as to make it suit the wheat.* This you can easily accomplish here by restoring to the land those ingredients of which the successive crops of wheat have deprived it. You must know that each kind of plant takes out of the soil some element peculiarly necessary to its growth, and leaves behind it, in the soil, a substance that is believed to be injurious or poisonous to plants of the same kind; but which is harmless, and even nutritious, to plants of a different kind. Now, the frequent cropping of wheat has not only taken out of this soil the substances necessary to its growth, but has also impregnated the land with an exudation from the rootlets of the plant, which is injurious to after crops of the same kind. But as different crops take out different substances, or different quantities of the same substance from the soil, and also serve to remove from the soil the injurious matter left by a previous crop of a different kind, if you will now put these fields in clover, it will thrive on what the wheat has left; it will restore the very substance which wheat specially needs, and give time for further additions by the crumbling of the rocks of which the soil was originally composed. Our friend takes the hint. He learns not only *to suit the plant to the soil, but the soil to the plant.* He gives the land a dressing of lime, which enters more largely into the composition of clover than of wheat.* The luxuriant red clover springs forth; it sends down its tap-roots into the depths of the soil and brings up from thence those inorganic matters which originally fitted the surface soil for wheat. It drinks in from the rains and from the air, by its leaves, those elements from which it forms organic compounds, and which, when it is ploughed under, or fed off by cattle, become food for crops of grain. These crops are arranged in a regular system of rotation, so that one prepares the soil for another, and our scientific farmer can now raise, from fields once exhausted and forsaken, a profitable crop every year; and at the same time have his lands constantly increasing in fertility. This is a fact which is not to be disputed; it is an occurrence which I have myself witnessed, and with which I doubt not many of those present are familiar. It is of constant experience wherever agriculture is practised scientifically.

The great point then, which is to be impressed upon the agricultural community, is this—that *the nature of the soil must be made to suit the nature of the plant which is to be raised upon it; and that this is to be done by supplying, either by means of other crops or by animal and mineral manures, those substances which form the food of this particular plant.*

Let no one think it strange that different plants require different substances as food. Different animals require different kinds of food, and why not different plants? It is true, that there are some things which almost all animals use in common. So it is with plants. There is no cultivated plant which does not contain both lime and silica (sand.) Hence these must be present in every soil, and hence the general utility of lime in agriculture. There is scarcely a plant which does not contain an alkali—generally potash; sometimes soda. But some plants require a particular ingredient, and this often in very small quantity; and they will not grow if they cannot obtain it. Hence we must know, not only the particular substance needed, but the quantity of it that is needed.

Now, it is a matter of familiar observation with every farmer, that different plants contain not only different substances but different proportions of the same substance. Every farmer's wife knows that the ashes of different kinds of wood will supply her with very different qualities of potash to form ley or soap; and she is not well pleased if her husband, that is to say, "her farmer,"—for the word *husband* originally meant "*farmer*:" hence we yet use the "husbandry" for farming,—I say, if her husband persists in bringing her plenty of red oak and poplar. She must have white oak, sugar-tree, hickory or beech, because their ashes contain, together with other matters, a large amount of potash, which can be readily dissolved out by water to form ley. But where did these trees get the potash? Of course, from the soil: and the soil that will grow them well, must, therefore, with other ingredients, contain a large amount of potash. On the other hand, the trees which contain but little potash will grow on a soil which has but little of this alkali. Here, then, we see one reason why different soils grow *naturally*, as we say, certain kinds of timber; and how it comes that different kinds of timber show that the soil is suited to particular kinds of grain. Thus white oak, hickory, beech, maple, show that the land is rich in potash, and the scientific farmer knows that this is one of the reasons why such lands are good for wheat, because wheat also requiresand contains a considerable quantity of potash, as any one may satisfy himself, by burning it and making ley of its ashes. The scientific farmer finds also, in this fact, one reason why red clover may be made to follow a wheat crop with advantage, because it requires very little potash, and will maintain itself vigorously on what little may be left by the wheat, until the quantity by degrees accumulates, and the soil becomes fitted for wheat again.

It is in this way then, among others, such as draining, deep ploughing, &c., that the skilful farmer applies true knowledge to Agriculture. Chemistry enables him to know the exact composition of his soil, as well as the principles necessary for the crops he wishes to raise. The soil is, as it were, his store-house; chemistry gives him an inventory of what it contains, and then notes down what each crop takes away. He knows then how to supply the deficiency, and, if he will, to augment the stores of fertility in the soil. It must be evident to every understanding, the agriculture can in this way only be improved, certainly, systematically and rationally. What would we think of a merchant who would make his purchases of goods at random, without knowing what articles he needed, or in what his stock was deficient? Precisely similar is the case of the farmer who, by cropping, exhausts his soil of something he knows not what, and supplies it again with something of whose nature he is just as ignorant. It is true, indeed, that the labors of scientific men have thrown so much light upon the subject, that the farming community begin to see more clearly the true method, and contrive to some extent, even without chemical knowledge, to act from the example of others, upon the general principles of the science. This is encouraging to an Agricultural Society. It should stimulate them to extend a knowledge of these important principles every where throughout the country, by promoting the circulatation of agricultural journals, and those popular works in which the science of agriculture is made plain to the humblest capacity.

*The average produce of an acre of land, of these crops, contains of lime—

		Grain or roots.	*Straw or tops.*	*Total.*
Wheat,	25 bushels,	1.5	7.2	8.7 lbs.
Barley,	38 do.	2.1	12 9	15
Oats,	50 do.	2 5	5.7	8.2
Turnips,	25 tons.	45 8	93.0	138.8
Potatoes,	9 do.	6.6	259.4	266 0
Red clover,	2 do.		126.0	126·0
Rye grass,	2 do.		33.0	33.0

From the N. E. Farmer.

Manuring Root Crops with their Tops.

Mr. Breck—In a former communication to your paper, I promised to give the result of an experiment which I was induced to make from the suggestion or experience of one of your correspondents. He said that "if the tops of several kinds of root crops were left on the ground where they grew, that the next crop of the same kind would be as good as the preceding, and so on from year to year, without a resort to rotation."

After harvesting a piece of carrots in 1842, the tops were thrown into heaps and covered with dirt. In the spring, the heaps were spread evenly over the ground and plowed in with the manure for another crop of carrots. The ground, each year, was first planted with onions, and about six weeks after, planted again with carrots. In 1842, the onion crop was almost a failure, from planting old seed, which gave the carrots a better chance. The present year, the onions did well, and yielded at the rate of 296 bushels an acre more than the former crop, while the carrots fell short 156 bushels an acre. The last carrots, either by some defect in the seed, or planting, did not come up well; spaces of several feet in every row were missing. I also suffered more vines to grow among them this year than last; and then a very severe drought last summer had a tendency to lessen the crop. Considering all the disadvantages, the yield was good; the roots were as large and smoother than the former crop, which, I have no doubt, with the same chance, would have been heavier. So that, on the whole, the experiment has strengthened my faith in the efficacy of the application of the tops to the succeeding crop, and convinced me that they restore to the soil a portion of that specific food which the former crop had exhausted.

A statement of the produce of the same piece of ground for 1842, was inserted last winter in the N. E. Farmer, (vol. xxi. p. 243,) which was said to be a good crop, but as it has given a better yield this year, I will briefly state the expense of cultivation, together with the quantity and value of the crop.

The spot of land is a little island on a marsh, that contains one-fourth part of an acre. Soil, rather sandy, very free and easy to work, and but little inclined to weeds. Fifteen single horse-loads of hog-pen and barnyard manure were plowed in, and 20 bushels of ashes worked in with a rake. On the 14th of April, 9 oz. of onion seed was planted in rows two feet apart. After hoeing twice, 8 oz. of carrot seed was planted the 1st day of June, between the rows of onions, and the whole hoed twice more. Sold 91 bushels of onions by measure, and reserved two barrels. The carrots were sold by weight, 104½ bushels, and put 42½ bushels, by measure, in my cellar. I also raised on the same spot, 1870 lbs. winter squashes and 1260 lbs. squashes at one cent a pound, and a part of the citrons at the same price. Kept no particular account of the citrons—they were not saleable: gave away more than I sold. Paid 50 cents a load for the manure, and 12½ cents a bushel for the ashes.

The proceeds of the crop and expense of cultivation stand thus:

Produce.		
97 bush. onions at 40 cts.	$38 40	
147 do. carrots at 17 "	24 99	
3130 lbs. squashes and citrons at ½ c.	15 65	
Amount of crop,		$79 04
Expense.		
Manure, including ashes,	$10 00	
Onion and carrot seed,	94	
19½ days labor, at 75 cts.	14 62	
4½ do. do. horse, at 75 cts.	3 38	
Cost of cultivations,		$28 94
Net profits of ¼ acre,		$50 10

The crop of 1842, was 20 bush. onions, 186 bushels carrots, and about 1000 lbs. squashes, not weighed.

The most correct way of trying the experiment with the root tops, would be to confine the ground to one kind of crop, but when I was reminded of it by your correspondent, my different kinds were then growing; and therefore concluded that the most correct trial would be to cultivate the piece in the same way again.

Thus I have endeavored, with some degree of accuracy, to give the result of the experiment, and will leave it for the reader to judge how much the tops benefit the succeeding crop. I am fully convinced that if the last crop of carrots had come up as well as the first, had not been injured by the drought, nor overrun with vines, that it would have been equally as good, if not better, notwithstanding I get about five times as many onions. Have left the tops on the ground again for another crop of carrots, and should a farther trial show a different result, with your indulgence, the public shall have the benefit.

Wickford, R. I., Dec. 1843. C.

Remarks.—Statements like the above are just what we want. We feel greatly obliged to our valued correspondent for his repeated contributions to the N. E. Farmer. The details of his successive operations on the same piece of land, will be duly appreciated by all our readers. It appears that the profits of the same lot of land (one-quarter acre,) in 1842, was $21 37, or at the rate of $85 48 per acre; and last year, at the rate of $200 64: this is quite an increase—and if the profits could be made to augment in the same ratio from year to year, it would not be necessary to cultivate a very large lot to support a family. But this is not possible. The statement exemplifies the importance of thorough cultivation. It shows that it is much better to improve a *little* and *well*, rather than to half cultivate four times the quantity. We have no doubt of the correctness of the theory that every crop is best manured with its own decomposing matter or substance. It is said to be so with the grape vine. The superfluous wood and foliage taken off with the pruning knife, is said to be amply sufficient to manure and keep in good order a vineyard. This is the reason, no doubt, why onions, as is said, do as well and even better, on the ground where they have been many years cultivated. The tops are cut and left on the field where the onions grow. We should be glad to hear from our correspondent more frequent than once a year.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

MERINO AND SAXONY WOOL.

M. B. BATEHAM, Esq.—*Dear Sir*,—I promised, in reply to a query of yours, to ascertain what proportion of the weight of Merino wool is made up of "*gum, grease, &c.*" I had proposed for some time to institute such an inquiry, because if the Merino fleece owes its superiority in weight over the Saxon, merely to such a cause, one of the main points in favor of the Merino is lost.

I am truly surprised at the result of my inquiries, in relation to the shrinkage of *all* wool, in scouring. I have consulted several manufacturers of reputation, and they do not greatly differ,—though Mr. Lawrence, from whom I quote, places the loss in scouring higher than any other.—From motives of delicacy, I do not choose to quote from but one, and I select Mr. Lawrence, as he is one of the most noted manufacturers in the United States, as well as a man of high character for probity and intelligence.

He says:—Oct. 16th., "American *Saxony* wool washed in the usual way will shrink from 33 to 73 per cent. We have just scoured Mr. Morell's wool of Tompkins county, and it yields 66¼ lbs. to the 100. *The finest sort yielded but* 62½ *lbs.* This is considered one of the best flocks of Saxon sheep in Western New York, and the condition of the wool was very good indeed. American Merino wool *washed in the usual mode* will shrink 40 to 45 per cent, say an average of 42 per cent. This *is more loss than most manufacturers would name*, but our experience justifies the statement."

In another letter (Oct. 28,) he says:—"The differance in the shrinkage of Saxony and Merino wool is from 5 to 7½ per cent., when *equally well washed* on the back. The "dark ends" or "crust" on Merino wool do no injury to the staple, but cause it to shrink more than if the ends were clean."

I perhaps should say, Mr. Lawrence places the difference between the Saxony and Merino wool, higher than any other manufacturer whom I have consulted.

So, my dear Sir, if you will deduct 42 per cent. from the fleeces of the yearling Merino buck and ewe, which you saw in my yard, (which two fleeces weighed 13 lbs. 12 oz.) you have the question answered which "you forgot to ask me, when at my house."

If your curiosity prompts you farther, if you will deduct 35 per cent. from 5 lbs., (which would more than equal the average of a yearling Saxon buck and ewe's fleeces, of the finest quality,) you will be enabled to form an opinion of the relative value of the fleeces of these different varieties of sheep.

Other points of difference between these breeds, it is not my present purpose to press. I care not who, nor how many choose to breed Saxons. There is room for all I abhor all controversy. Controversies on these topics are too *odorous* of the *pocket*. However coolly commenced, they end, as I have learned from more than one bitter experience, in alienation and anger, even between the most tried friends.

Besides, Bateham, there are few all goods, or all bads among brutes or men, in this little world of ours. When I find a doctor who has discovered a *panacea*, I distrust him. When a farmer tells me he has an animal or a breed, which combines every excellence under Heaven, I set him down as *interested* or *visionary*.

I have seen valuable Saxon sheep—have owned them. I believe none on this side of the Atlantic ever had a more valuable buck and a few ewes of this variety, than I once had from the flock of Mr. Grove. Official and other engagements called me much from home; my sheep were entrusted to hirelings; I found that I must provide me a variety that would bear all sorts of ill usage; I therefore abandoned the Saxons. Show me a man like Henry D. Grove—like our ever entertaining friend L. A. Morrell, men who in addition to suitable accommodations, give a *personal* attention and care to their sheep, and *they* have no difficulty in rearing Saxon and rendering them profitable. If I am not mistaken Mr. Grove has reared from 80 to 90, and I think a higher per centage of lambs. Mr. Grove has no extra accommodations, nor does he pamper his sheep. But he feeds them at the *right time*—the *right quantity*. He does every thing *uniformly*. In a word, he is a Shepherd—and he gives a *personal* attention to his sheep.

The Saxons are evidently going out of repute. Fine wool must always be reared. As the amount diminishes, the market will improve. It may then be profitable—possibly the most profitable for such men as have choice flocks of Saxons, who have suitable accommodations, and who can see to their sheep personally, to adhere to the Saxons. At all events it may be best for them to continue the experiment a year or two longer.

By the by, I am keeping up my attempt to "get up" something out of my Merino and South Down cross, "*Nous verrons*," as Richie says, or as Burns has it,—

"It may turn out a sang—it may a sermon."

I have good materials to try the experiment with, "any way." I feel no *certainty* on one side—on the other, I do not value a fig the croaking of those eternal praters about "*purity of blood*." *You* know that I have animals of every description, down even to the poultry, which are thorough bred. But I have always been engaged in *crossing* and have always found *advantage* in it. What *loyal* subjects, what good strong believers in the "divine right of kings," these ultra *blood* men, would make! But enough for now. Yours truly,

HENRY S. RANDALL.

Cortland Village, December, 1843.

IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT EXPERIMENTS.—The American farmer enjoys many advantages which belong to no other people, and yet it is to be lamented that there has been so few experiments made in this country, calculated to establish a useful permanent system of husbandry, suited to our peculiar climate and soil. It is of no consequence to the people of this State, that one should teach them to raise one hundred bushels of corn to an acre, unless the manner by which that quantity was grown, and how much it cost. For instance, if the average price of corn in this community, is seventy-five cents a bushel, and two men are in competition for a meritorious premium for raising a crop of Indian corn, in a manner most useful to the country, and one of them at a great expense of labor and manure, has raised on five acres of land 500 bushels of corn that on a correct estimate of the expense, had cost him $1,00 per bushel, by which he would make a certain loss of 25 cents on a bushel, or 25 per cent on his crop, and another farmer should raise 500 bushels on ten acres, which is about a fair average for this country, under the cultivation of good farmers, which would cost but 37½ cts. a bushel for every expense; in this case my judgment would be, that the last experiment would be entitled to the premium, because it would encourage a mode of practical agriculture, which if generally adopted, would enrich the farmer and country, while if all the farmers should adopt the other, which crop cost $1,00 per bushel, the whole country would be ruined, and the cultivation of the article entirely given up. I am decidedly of opinion, that in order to promote any agricultural improvement the expense should be particularly taken into the account.

The same of animals; for instance, if a fat animal with a good practical statement, showing how he was grown and fattened, and that he had not cost more than four cents per pound, and that the beef of this animal, weighing 1000 pounds, was worth six cents per pound, there would be a net profit, thirty-three and one third per cent, and another man produce an entire different animal, weighing 2000 pounds that had cost twelve cts. per pound, to an impartial judge, it is evident which is the best plan for the farmer to pursue.

I think there has been much done for the advancement of agriculture and improvement of stock, through the influence of agricultural societies, but I am confident that much more might be done towards improvement, if all who wish to compete for premiums were required to give, if it was an animal, a regular bill of fare that the animal had received, and if produce, a bill of expenses to produce the crop. A FRIEND OF IMPROVEMENT.

The above remarks are in the main, just and correct, and we hope will be heeded by farmers, and Agricultural Societies. One suggestion however, is entirely erroneous. The writer assumes that fifty bushels of corn per acre, is about the average in this country. We wish this was so, but instead of this, we regret to say that the average is less than thirty bushels.—*N. Y. Central Farm.*

SOWING INDIAN CORN BROADCAST.—*Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker.*—Having seen sundry interesting communications in your valuable journal, relative to the immense yield of corn sown broadcast, I am induced to give you "my experience," though it is the result of an experiment on a small scale. In the spring of '42, I prepared two squares in my garden, each 20 feet by 30, and sowed them with corn—about half a gallon to each square—though this is too much. When about waist high, I commenced pulling it up by the roots, and feeding it green, to a fine Durham heifer and some pigs; the latter devouring it as greedily as the former.

I pulled up and resowed these squares four times during the season, and kept the animals in the finest order, without any thing else worth naming. This year I did the same thing; and I am satisfied that nothing will produce *half* as much as corn thus planted or sown. Every time I stripped a square, it was forthwith highly manured, and at once spaded up and resown; and this season I had corn thigh high, when frost came. I generally fed the corn as it was pulled up, but sometimes, for a relish or change, it was cut up and seasoned with meal and salt.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1843. ALPHA.

ITALIAN CORN.—We have received from S. AYLSWOTH, Esq., of Utica, an ear of corn, raised in his garden the present season, which he calls "*Italian Corn.*" He received the seed some three or four years ago, but having mislaid it, he did not plant it until the present season. The ear sent us is a small yellow corn, twelve rowed. The ear sat upon the stalk about four feet from the ground, and the stalk grew about four feet above the ear. It was planted the 15th of June and picked the 20th of September. Mr. Aylsworth thinks it will prove a valuable variety. We shall test it next season, and will give the result to our readers.—*N. Y. Farm.*

OHIO APPLES.—The State of Ohio is an excellent region for apples. In some cases they attain a monstrous size. In an orchard near Cincinnati, five were raised the past season on one twig that averaged in weight, 33 ounces each. On the same place three years since, one apple was raised that weighed 48 ounces, the largest one of which we have any account.—*Bost. Cul.*

CURE FOR BURNS.—To a half a pint of milk, add about as many saffron flowers as can be laid in a table-spoon, either green or dried; let them simmer together about three minutes; then sprinkle in sufficient wheat flower to make it the consistence of thick paste; after spreading it on a cloth, apply a small quantity of sweet oil or lard. The poultice should be renewed every three hours, and in the course of twenty-four hours, the fire will be entirely extracted, and the wound will heal without leaving any scar.—*Selected.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE GREAT RUTA-BAGA CROP AGAIN.—At the time we first noticed the crop of Ruta-Baga raised by Mr. *Gore*, of Kent County, Maryland, as will be seen by the paragraph below, we exonerated our friend of the *Kent News* from all intentional error; but as we thought there was a mistake either in the *size* of the land, or *quantity* of Ruta Baga raised, we expressed our belief that such was the fact. We were certain that the editor of the News had authority for what he stated, and the reader will perceive that we were right in our belief; but notwithstanding the letter of Mr. Gore, we must still be indulged in the opinion which we then expressed, that 120 bushels on 792 square feet of ground, is "*rayther* a large yield," for it would require upwards of 9 lbs. to the square foot of ground to give such an aggregate product.

Mr. Gore's letter does not state how his Ruta Baga was planted, whether *broadcast* or in drills; but if in drills, the usual way, the rows 2½ feet apart, and the plants 12 inches, each plant at that distance, making no allowance for failures, would have to furnish a root weighing 22½ lbs., a result though not *impossible*, we should take to be very *improbable;* for although we have seen and grown Ruta Bagas of very large size, we have never had the gratification of beholding any that would come up to any thing like the above weight. Among the most successful growers of this root in this country is that distinguished and enlightened farmer, the Hon. *John Hare Powell*, and we question much if he ever grew more than a fourth of 6600 bushels to the acre. It may turn out, after all, that the *error* lies in Mr. Gore having, in the hurry of composition, written the word *feet* instead of *yards*. If the piece of ground was 22 by 36 *yards* instead of feet, in its dimensions, that would give us as its *area* 7128 square feet of ground; in which case, the product of 120 bushels upon that quantity of ground, would be at the rate of 733 bushels and a fraction to the acre, which though not a large product, would be both reasonable and satisfactory. We join our estimable friend of the Kent News in the hope he expresses, that Mr. Gore "will furnish a detailed account of the manner in which his Ruta Bagas were cultivated and manured—the nature of the soil—quantity of seed planted, &c."—and we hope further, that if no mistake has been made in the size and product of his land, that he will present the facts before the public in such a shape and form as will put to silence every thing like doubt and uncertainty. If 6600 bushels of Ruta Baga can be raised on an acre of ground, it is beyond all comparison the most profitable crop that can be grown—but —of the practicability of such a result, in all candor we must say, we are very skeptical.

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RUTA-BAGA.—Mr. Amos Gore has sent us a bag filled with very large and fine ruta bagas, a specimen of the crop of 120 bushels, which he raised on a piece of ground 22 by 36 feet.—*Kent News.*

We think there must be a mistake in the above. A piece of ground 22 by 36 feet would give 762 square feet; so as there are 43,560 square feet of ground in an acre, so would 120 bushels to 792 square feet give 6,600 bushels to the acre—which would be *rayther* a large yield. Query. How large was Mr. Gore's piece of ground? and how many bushels did he in reality raise on it? We know our friend of the Kent News is incapable of mis-stating a fact; but then we also know, how easy a matter it is for even figures, when wrongly enumerated to tell a fiction.—*Amer. Farmer.*

We cut the above from the American Farmer, of the 27th ultimo, one of the best Agricultural papers in the country, and meriting the support of the Agricultural community. We give to-day, the letter of Mr. GORE, which accompanied the Ruta Bagas, and from which it will be seen that there is no mistake on our part. Mr. GORE is, we believe, a New York farmer, and has been among us about a year. The Ruta Baga is a prolific root, but never having raised any, except a few, we are unable to form any tolerably accurate judgment of Mr. GORE's crop. We, however, think with the Farmer, that the stated crop was "*a large yield.*" If Mr. G. will furnish us with a detailed account of the manner in which they were cultivated, and manured—the nature of the soil—quality of seed planted, &c. &c. we will cheerfully lay it before our readers.—*Kent News.*

Kent County, December 14, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—I present you a few Ruta Bagas, a sample of what I raised this year. If fond of turnips, I think you will be pleased with the flavor of those; I raised on a patch 22 by 36 feet, about 120 bush. With the tops of which, with a very few of the turnips, I prepared my cattle for my sale, one of which you may see in the possession of Mr. —— ———. I mention this fact to show, that farmers by raising a small patch and feeding their Milch Cows with them would more than double their quantity of Milk and keep their cattle in good condition through the winter.

Respectfully, —— ———.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are indebted to the politeness of that distinguished friend of Agriculture, Dr. *James W. Thomson*, for a very neat *pamphlet* of 59 pages, containing the "Proceedings of the New Castle County, Delaware, Agricultural Society and Institute, at the eighth annual meeting, held at Wilmington, on the 13th and 14th of September, 1843, with the address delivered by *Wm. Darlington*, M. D."

This pamplet has been to us a source of high gratification. All the reports are interesting, but there are some among them peculiarly so, and to shew that we do not speak without our card, we will introduce to the notice of the reader the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COWS:

The Committee on Cows have carefully examined those exhibited in the Pens, and are gratified in being able to state, that some of our agricultural friends, impressed with a proper sense of the value of this useful animal, have, disregarding the trouble, brought forward a large number of their flocks. Mr. Holcomb exhibited 8 beautiful native Devons, among them the celebrated Cow, "The Lady." The result of twelve weeks' trial with this Cow, gave 174 pounds, 12 ounces of Butter, averaging 14 pounds, 9 ounces per week—the highest product in any one week, being 19 pounds, and the lowest 12½ pounds. To Mr. Holcomb for this Cow, the committee unanimously award the first premium.

The following is the statement furnished by Mrs. Eliza Morrison, Dairy-Woman.

"I have had the sole charge of the milk and butter of the "Lady." She calved Feb. 20: we began to use the milk from the 23d. She has made the following quantity of butter per week since. First five days, 5½, 7, 10¼ (in ten days) 9, 8½, 8, 9, 8, 8, 9½, 9, 12½ 14½, 14¾, 15, 19, 15½, 13, 14¾, 14½, 14½, 13¾, 13, 7, 3 ounces, (lame with foul claw) 9½, 8, 9¾, 9, 5½, (last four days) to Sept. 11. Her cream was churned twice a week, and I regularly entered the quantity of butter made, in my dairy book. Her milk and cream was kept separate, and the butter worked separate. It was well worked for market, and nearly every pound sent either to Washington or Philadelphia market. I have had the making and handling of every pound of her butter myself, and I have kept this account with great care. The week she made 10 pounds, she made one half of it the last three days of the week. The 9½ pounds she made the fore part of that week, was weighed in 19 different drafts as put up in half pounds for market—up to that time we had weighed all her butter in that way—a half pound or a pound at a time, as put up for market. She is always milked three times a day. The average quantity of her milk for May, June, and July, was about 23 quarts a day—it is now about 18. She calves again 22d December.

The quantity made in 28 weeks, 5 days, from 23d February, to 12th September, is 316 lbs., being an average for the whole time of a trifle over 11 lbs. per week. The average for the best 12 weeks, from May 11th to August 4th, is 14 lbs. 9 ozs. per week—the best week was 19 lbs., and the average of the best three days of that week, is nearly 3 lbs. 3 ozs. per day, or at the rate for these three days, of 22 lbs. 5 ozs. per week.

Her feed the first part of the time was hay, and dry oat, and corn meal mixed—subsequently this was changed to slop: two buckets a day was regularly given her, containing about two quarts of corn meal, and as much wheat bran, mixed in a bucket of warm, or tepid water, with a little salt. The week of her great trial, in June, she was fed for about ten days, on three gallons of meal a day, at three feeds, mixed as above. She had the run of a good pasture, and she was also, for a time, fed on green oats, and again with corn fodder that had been sown broad cast. ELIZA MORRISON."

September 12, 1843.

From among the fine animals exhibited by Capt. Maxwell, Samuel Canby, E. C. Hewes, Zadoc Townsend, David Gemmill, Micajah Churchman, Major Carr, Alexander Moore, Wm. Tatnall, and others, the Committee were equally divided in opinion between a cow of mixed Durham and Holstein, of Major Carr's, one among ten fine cows brought in by him, and a Holstein cow of Alexander Moore's; and when the Committee state that Major Carr's cow had given thirty-five quarts of milk per day, for a week together, it is no faint praise to any other animal, to compete with her. The committee being equally divided in opinion, without a vote from Major Carr, who was one of their number, he very handsomely settled the difficulty, by a vote in favor of Mr. Moore's cow, and to him therefore, the second premium was awarded.

Capt. Maxwell's Durham cows, and also those of Samuel Canby, have been heretofore exhibited and noticed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Wilmington, Sept. 13, 1843.

JAMES CANBY,
BRYAN JACKSON,
JOHN JONES,
WM. ROBINSON,
Committee.

Having read the above *report*, the reader will conclude with us, that Mr. *Holcomb's* Cow "Lady" is fully entitled to the distinction her name would confer; for surely, if there be *classes*, *castes* and *orders* among the cow-kind, she deserves to rank in the first; for verily she is a most extrordinary and well behaved lady, of excellent disposition and praiseworthy habits, or she would not have manifested so noble an example of not becoming tired of well doing.

The Report on *Working Oxen* is able and instructive; but as it is necessarily long, we must pass it by for the present, and turn to that on the *Ploughing Match*, which, like the former, is upon a subject of profound interest, and is written with judgment and taste.

Passing from these Reports, we shall direct the reader's attention to the following letter from Mr. *William Webb*, upon a subject of growing interest to the Agricultural community. We say growing interest, because we find that the ball set in motion by Mr. Webb, is rolling onward over hill and dale throughout our land; and we do hope, and that before many years, to see the manufacture of Sugar from cornstalks made a branch of the *economy* of every farm—we mean, so far at least, as the *home* consumption of the article of sugar may be concerned. Why, we would ask, should a farmer buy any thing which he can make on his own farm? If then, by devoting an acre of ground to the culture of corn, to be manufactured into sugar, he can secure a supply of sweetening for his family, why should he not do so, and thus save so much annual outlay? The *saving* of the money expended for this single item alone, would, in a life time, amount to a very handsome outfit for either a son or daughter on commencing house-keeping. And by the way, it should be the object of all farmers and planters, to keep these truths constantly in view—*that true economy consists in—selling more than you buy—buying nothing which you can make at a less cost than you can purchase it—buying nothing that you have no use for, no matter how cheap it may be—saving wherever you can do so, without resorting to meanness—and taking care of whatever you may have earned or possess.* But as we did not intend to read a *homily*, but merely to introduce Mr. Webb's letter, we will quit sermonizing, and present to our readers the letter itself—Here it is:

MANUFACTURE OF CORNSTALK SUGAR.

The following letter from Mr. Webb on the manufacture of sugar from corn stalks, was read by the President of the Society.

Wilmington, Sept. 13th, 1843.

Dr. W. Thomson, President of the New Castle County Agricultural Society:

Dear Sir—Since my last communication to you on the subject of manufacturing sugar from corn, a sufficient time has elapsed to bring the ideas then advanced to the test of experiment. This has been done to a considerable extent by many individuals in different parts of the country; the results (so far as known) have confirmed every reasonable expectation, and given confidence to all interested in a successful issue.

Notwithstanding the disappointments and failure necessarily attendant on all new enterprises, enough has been developed by the efforts of experimenters to show beyond doubt that this manufacture can be profitably carried on.

If any one skeptical on this subject, will take the trouble to chew the pith of a corn-stalk which has ripened without producing grain, his doubts will vanish. Indian corn and sugar cane belong to the same family of plants, and offer many points of resemblance. The saccharine matter found in their stalks, is exhausted by the process of vegetation in the formation of seed; and the sugar cane will no more yield sugar after it has perfected its seed, than will corn under the same circumstances. From analogy then, we must conclude, that the plant most productive in sed, will be most productive in sugar. This plant is Indian corn. That such a result has not yet been fully confirmed by experiment, is no proof of its incorrectness. The best mode of preventing the formation of grain upon the plant is not yet understood. The plan hitherto practised, of taking off the young ear is as objectionable as injurious to the stalk. From some trials made the present season, it is believed that taking off the tassel will be found effectual in securing the object. Let the corn be cultivated at such distances (according to the quality of the land) as will grow the stalk about an inch in diameter.

As soon as the tassel appears sufficiently to be taken hold of with the hand, it should be pulled out, this operation does not injure the stalk in any perceptible degree.

But without anticipating improvements we will give a calculation from the results which have been actually obtained. In the first place, the fodder is at least equal in value to a crop of the best timothy hay. No green food which can be raised on a farm, is to be compared to it for increasing the milk of cows. It may be preserved for winter use to great advantage, by packing it (when partially cured) alternately with layers of any straw. If properly saved, this part of the crop will pay all expenses. We last season obtained from one acre between six and seven hundred gallons of juice. This quantity if properly manufactured, will make at least five hundred pounds of sugar and fifty gallons of molasses. The estimate then for one acre will stand thus:

	Dr.		Cr.
To ploughing and harrowing,	$2 50	By 3 tons fodder, at $12 per ton,	36 00
2 bus. of seeding & boiling,	2 00	500lbs. of sugar, 6cts.	30 00
Cultivating,	4 00	50 gals. molasses at 30 cents,	15 00
Taking off ears,	5 00	Stalks after grinding	4 00
Cutting up, grinding, saving fodder, &c.	17 50	Ears taken off,	1 00
Wood,	5 00		86 00
	36 00		36 00
Balance,			50 00

Our operations, the present season, are not yet sufficiently matured to furnish any further observations.

I am respectfully yours,

WILLIAM WEBB.

The above letter of Mr. Webb, is the more interesting, as it is the result of practical experience, and shows that notwithstanding the manufacture is in the very dawn of infancy, and consequently much is to be learned, that 3 tons of good fodder, 500 lbs. of sugar, and 50 gallons of molasses, may be made from an acre—and we have no doubt, if a regular Sugar Planter, who is connusant of all the niceties of the process of grinding, boiling, and graining, were to give his attention to the manufacture of cornstalk sugar, that the product would be one hundred per cent. more—and we look foward to the time, and that at no distant period, when the process of manufacture will be so simplified, as that farmers will make their own sugar with as much facility and at as little cost as they now make *cider*, to be converted—doubtless—into vinegar.

Dr. *Thompson*, the president, introduced Dr. *Darlington*, the *Orator*, to the society and audience, in a neat and highly appropriate address. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to pay a well merited compliment to the late *James M. Garrett*, of Virginia, who delivered the *address* to the society the preceding year—but who now reposes beneath the clods of the valley.—With such a *theme* as was afforded by the subject of his encomium, it would have been strange, if a gentleman of the fine taste and classic refinement of Dr. Thompson, had not been both eloquent and beautiful; for who could speak of the virtues of such a man as the late James M. Garnett—one who had devoted a long life in endeavours to elevate the agricultural character, and promote the comfort and happiness of his kind—without feeling his mind instinctively propelled onward—who but would drink at the fount of that eloquence, which centres around the heart and pours out its generous libations upon the memory of the virtuous dead. To say, as we do, that the Doctor did justice to his inspiring theme, is the highest praise we could offer—but the beauty of the euloguim was the more apparent, because its proportions and shades were formed with a pencil guided by truth, and dictated by the heart.

Of the oration of Dr. *Darlington*, it would be enough for us to say, that it was in *keeping* with his *fame*; for those who know him, do know, and that well, that he never touches a subject but to enlighten and adorn—and we will content ourself with the single remark, that upon this occasion, he acquitted himself in a way to add to the reputation which is so universally accorded to him, of being one of the ablest and most accomplished votaries of science in our country, and that, as he came to Wilmington with an enviable fame, his performance must have greatly enhanced it.

Poudrette.—The article on this manure in our paper of the 3rd instant, was copied from that excellent paper the *New England Farmer*. Our esteemed friend *Breck* will excuse us for omitting to give him credit for it, as it was the result of inadvertence altogether, and we beg to assure him that we would rather do him ninety-nine acts of justice, than one intentional wrong.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

It will be recollected by most of the readers of the American Farmer that a trial took place in Richmond, Va. in the last harvest, between my Reaping Machine and one made by Mr. McCormick. It will also be recollected, that in my card to the public immediately after the trial, I stated that I had two reaping machines with me in that harvest, one of them my ordinary large machine, which I recommend, the other a small machine which I had made to sell for half price.

Several trials were made during the harvest between the rival machines, but it so happened that no committee was appointed, or any report made, except at the trial in question; on that occasion my little half priced machine only was used, my large machines being then out of reach, while McCormick had selected a machine which had the reputation of being the best of his make, and aided during the trial by the influence of Mr. Turner, its owner, he being president of the Agricultural Society. Mr. Turner, raising no wheat himself, had purchased the machine for the purpose of gain in cutting wheat for others, hence it may be inferred, his extraordinary exertions in the field on that day as well as in a publication of his in the Richmond Enquirer, to prove his own machine, which he had purchased of Mr. McCormick, to be the best.

The committee reported that it was with difficulty they could decide between the two machines, but finally gave Mr. McCormick's the preference.

Great opposition was made in certain quarters to another trial, the interested parties having obtained their object, and, probably, fearful of meeting my other machine; another trial was, however, arranged, and both machines met, a few days after, near Richmond.

My chief object in writing this communication is to say, that the gentleman on whose estate the last trial was made, was one of the committee at the former trial, but at this trial, became so far convinced of the superiority of my machine, that he has since ordered a machine of me for his own use. This is a commentary on the published report which needs no further comment from me.

Respectfully, OBED HUSSEY.

Baltimore, January 13*th*, 1844.

NATIONAL FAIR.

At the adjourned meeting of the friends of Agriculture and Manufactures, held on the 10th instant at the hall of the House of Representatives, Col. TALIAFERRO, of Virginia, was appointed chairman, and R. E. HORNER, of New Jersey, and J. F. CALLAN, of the District of Columbia, secretaries.

The Hon. WM. P. THOMASSON, of Kentucky, one of the committee appointed under the direction of the previous meeting, made a report; after a full and free discussion of the subject, both as to the objects, time, and place, in which Messrs. THOMASSON of Kentucky, HUDSON of Massachusetts, MORRIS of Philadelphia, HUNT of New York, HENLEY of Indiana, IRVIN of Pennsylvania, and ELLSWORTH, of the District of Columbia, and others took part, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of and recommend the holding a National Fair at Baltimore.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Agricultural Society of Baltimore to give notice of the time and place, and invite other agricultural and industrial associations, as well as individuals, to attend the Fair and bring specimens of stock, home products, mechanic arts, and manufactures.

Resolved, That the Secretaries of this meeting be requested to communicate a copy of the above to the Agricultural Society of Baltimore.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed to aid in making the necessary arrangements to carry the above object into effect, viz: Dr. Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore, Dr. James W. Thomson of Delaware, R. E. Horner of New Jersey, T. B. Wakeman of New York, and Abbott Lawrence of Boston.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee of correspondence, to aid in effecting the above objects, viz: Hon. John S. Skinner and H. L. Ellsworth of the District of Columbia, Hon. Wm. Wilkins of Pennsylvania, Hon. Dixon H. Lewis of Alabama, and Hon. Charles Hudson of Massachusetts.

JOHN TALIAFERRO, *Chairman.*

R. E. HORNER, J. F. CALLAN, *Secretaries.*

MUMMY—EGYPTIAN—AND CALIFORNIA WHEAT.

The following description of the much talked of "*Mummy Wheat*," will serve to convey a very just idea to the reader of what the "*Mummy*, Egyptian and California Wheat is, for though bearing at different places, different names, they are all one thing—the *Egyptian Wheat*, and so far as we have any knowledge not adapted to our culture:

From the Phila. Dollar Newspaper.

MUMMY WHEAT,

Or Wheat Three Thousand Years Old.

Messrs. Editors.—At the request of my friend, Commodore Stewart, I send you herewith an account, taken from an English paper, of the *Mummy Wheat*, some of which is now growing on the Commodore's farm, in N Jersey—demonstrating that although so many centuries have elapsed since it was *harvested*, the vegetative principle has still been preserved. The Commodore has had the goodness to give me a few grains of this extraordinary wheat, which it will afford me great pleasure to exhibit to any one who may wish to gratify his curiosity on the subject,

Yours, very truly,

JOHN C. MONTGOMERY.

Egyptian Archæology applied to Agriculture:—The universality of the application of Nilotic researches is aptly exemplified in the following extract from the Leeds, (England) Mercury:

"*Wheat Three Thousand Years Old.*—Four years a-

go, a friend of the Earl of Haddington, having occasion to unroll an Egyptian mummy, was surprised to find a few grains of wheat enclosed along with the body, and, having made a present to his Lordship's Countess of four seeds, it was sent to his Lordship's magnificent seat of Tynningham, in East Lothian, and sown in a favorable spot in the kitchen garden, on the 1st of November, of last year. Through the kindness of his Lordship's worthy and excellent gardener, Mr. Ford, we have been favored with a sight of the produce of these highly interesting seeds; and, as rather an imperfect account of them has appeared in a cotemporary, we venture to lay before our readers the following brief description of them:—Although there may be nearly a hundred stalks, ranging in length from nearly five to upwards of six feet, the leaves are broader than usual, and fully an average as to length. The grain is in two rows or triplets, and one or two that we counted contained twenty triplets on a side, or forty on the ear. The ear contains a few barbs or awns on the upper end, and is open and distant between the grains. It flowered nearly a fortnight before any of the varieties sown at the same period in the neighboring fields.—A few grains of the modern Egyptian wheat were sown along with it, and certainly no two articles can be more dissimilar.—The modern is dwarf, not more than four feet high, closely set and barbed in every part of the ear; and its general resemblance to its ancient progenitor is not greater than that of barley to wheat. It might be needless to add that Mr. Ford looks forward to his harvest with infinite anxiety, and it has cost him no little care to protect them from the legions of antiquarian blackbirds which beset it, trying every opening in the netting, with which it is enclosed, seemingly determined at all risks, to compare the food of the ancient blackbirds in Egypt with that of the modern ones in Tynningham."—*Scotsman.* [The other day, in one of the rooms of the Derby exhibition, we observed growing in flower pots, several healthy stalks of Egyptian wheat, approached to maturity. Of the appearance altogether of the wheat, we could not supply a better than the preceding description. The seeds from which it was produced are said to be three thousand years old, having been obtained under the same singular circumstances as the above.—*Eds.*]

With regard to the wheat in this mummy being actually 3000 years old, we would remark, that the age of the mummy is indefinite. Mummification dates before the Pyramids to the fifth century after Christ. The age of this wheat may be *only* 1,200 years! Egyptian wheat, found in the tombs of the 18th dynasty—*i. e.* from B. C. 1822, to B. C. 1476—has *germ*inated when sown in *Germ*any. It is frequently found in the tombs of Egypt, as may be seen on reference to Sir J. G. Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs."

Great Yield of Wheat.
(*Raised in Genesee Co., N. Y.*)

From the New Genesee Farmer.

The largest yield of wheat that I have heard of this year was in Alexander.—Mr. James Lewis, of that town, raised from 2 acres and 70 rods of ground, 140 bushels, clean for seed, and 8½ bushels shrunk wheat—60 pounds to the bushel. This is a trifle over 60 bushels and 3 pecks to the acre. The wheat was thrashed and accurately measured. That there might be no mistake, I requested a friend to procure from Mr. Lewis a statement of the whole of his crop—method of cultivation, &c. I will remark, that I am personally acquainted with him, and that he is a man of strict integrity and veracity.

The whole field in wheat was 17 acres and 71 rods; principally bottom lands on the Tonawanda Creek, and of course alluvial soil. The previous crop was corn and spring wheat; no manure applied to present or previous crops.

The ground was "summer-fallowed," ploughed twice in the season, and dragged three times. It was sown from the 5th to the 10th of September, broadcast, one bushel and a half to the acre. The seed was the "Red Chaff Yellow Flint." It was harvested from the 1st to 6th of Aug., 1813. The wheat was thrashed, and accurately measured. The whole product was 677 bushels clean for seed, and 70½ bushels shrunk: equal to 42¾ bushels per acre.

The above 2 acres and 70 rods were taken in a body, from a portion of the field.

Here we see, that if the soil be in a proper condition, it will produce 60 bushels of wheat; because it has been done in our midst. There is no mystery about it.

Let us see what would be the result if every wheat-grower in the county would make as good a crop as Mr. Lewis—say 60 bushels to the acre. In the territory now embraced in Old Genesee there was raised, in 1839, 629,000 bushels of wheat. Allow the average yield to have been 25 bushels to the acre, to produce that amount. There was in wheat then, that year, 25,160 acres. If the product had been 60 bushels to the acre, the amount of the crop would have been 1,509,600 bushels, making a difference, at 6s. per bushel, of $735,000 in our county only—a very handsome sum to lose for the want of a little skill and care. Fifty bushels of wheat ought to be considered as the minimum yield per acre throughout the country; and it is in the power of every farmer to bring his crop up to that, the contingencies of the seasons to be excepted. We must endeavor to overcome Western competition by increased attention to the culture of wheat; and if every wheat-grower who reads this will communicate the result of his experience, we shall soon have a mass of facts of the highest importance.

T. C. Peters.

Darien, Dec. 4, 1843.

Proper Points of Sheep.—A writer on Sheep-breeding, in the London Farmers' Journal, gives the following as the points of a good sheep:

"The head short, and without an angle or hollow; a tape passed from the throat round behind the ears, shall about equal a like girth from throat over the eyes and forehead; a quiet, but confident aquiline visage; ears woolly, short, well back and bent down, not rabbit fashioned; the neck not straight lined from the rump, but set on at the shoulders, at about a forty-five upward angle; not tapering over delicately towards the head, but thick, full, and fleshy along its whole length. Blade-bones well spread, far back, and showing the chine above their working, which will produce a large, open, and heavy breast, not pitched downwards, as in the grey-hound, but rounded up to a frontage, like the fore keel of a ship. This enables the sheep to look you well in the face, and gives it a presence as if standing up hill, from what aspect it may be viewed. Capacious loin, spread-out hips, and well connected rumps, wide and fleshy in the twist, legs short, light boned, and under the sheep, not stuck out like four props to a hay-rick, a well woolled belly."

Ayrshire Cattle in Germany.—The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, contains an account of a meeting of the German Land-owners, at Doberan, in 1841, from which it appears that an Association of Farmers and Land-owners had introduced into Germany the Ayrshire breed of cattle, and at this meeting the merits of this breed for *dairy* properties, compared with the German breeds, was considerably discussed.—The results of such experiments as have been made, show the superiority of the Ayrshires. Baron Malzahn Sommerstoeff, stated that in the year 1837 he went into Scotland on the part of an Association in Pomerania, and bought 185 Ayrshire cows—and that he had found no breed that gave so much milk upon moderate food, as the Ayrshires. "Mr. Stangmer said that he had put two Ayrshire cows, and two of his own cows, (supposed to be from Angeln,) in a grassy paddock. The two Ayrshires gave 32½ pots per day, the two others, 29 pots. The Ayrshires were the hardiest, but their milk was not richer."

Blind Teeth in Horses.—Referring to an article on this subject, in the Dec. No. of the Cultivator, Mr. L. Physick of Maryland, in a letter to us, says:

"I observed that you are desirous to obtain all the information you can collect about "blind teeth" in horses. This was a matter entirely new to me till last summer, when one of my horses had nearly lost the use of his sight; which I attributed to over work, he being of a restless disposition when at work. Some time after the predisposition to blindness was discovered, (the sight of one eye being almost, if not entirely gone,) he was sent to the blacksmith to be shod. The smith told the boy, that if a certain tooth, pointing it out to the boy, was not extracted, the horse would soon be entirely blind; and without my assent, took a hammer and a piece of bar iron, as described by the boy—rather rough pulling—and knocked it out. The boy said that there was no evidence of pain experienced by the horse, and that the tooth dropped out with the first stroke of the hammer. Whether this was the cause of blindness or not, I cannot say; but the horse very shortly afterward recovered his sight, which since then continues good."—*Cul.*

Useful Recipe.—I send you below, Messrs. Editors, a receipt for making a composition which will render wood entirely incombustible. It is very simply prepared, and quite easy of application, being used the same as paint with an ordinary brush. A good coat of it applied to the floor under the stoves would be an excellent precaution

Take a quantity of water, proportioned to the surface of wood you may wish to cover, and add to it as much potash as can be dissolved therein. When the water will dissolve no more potash, stir into the solution, first a quantity of flour paste of the consistency of common painter's size; second, a sufficiency of pure clay to reduce it of the consistency of cream.

When the clay is well mixed, apply the preparation as before directed to the wood; it will secure it from the action of both fire and rain. In a most violent fire wood thus saturated may be carbonated but will never blaze.

If desirable, a most agreeable color can be given to the preparation by adding a small quantity of red or yellow ochre.

It might also be useful for you to mention in our paper, especially at this season of high winds, that a handful or two of sulphur to the fire when a chimney is burning out, will almost instantaneously extinguish the flames. —*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

White Scour in Sheep.—This disorder is a peculiarly violent and uncommon looseness, occasioned by sheep feeding on putrescent vegetables, especially the shells of turnips. The diseased sheep must be separated from the flock, and three large spoonsful of the following mixture be given to them, every second or third day, as the nature of the case may require; mix half a pound of finely-powdered and sifted salt with one pint of common verjuice, and then add half a pint of common whiskey. As poverty of keep is the primary cause of this malady, the animal must be allowed the best and most wholesome dry food and should be carefully kept from wet.

A Remedy for Cancers.—Colonel Ussey, of the parish of De Soto, informs the editor of the Caddo Gazette that he has fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recomended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this: Take an egg and break it, then pour out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell, put in salt, and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it; stir them together until the salve is formed; put a portion of this on a sticking-plaster, and apply it to the cancer about twice a day. He has made the experiment in two instances in his own family with complete success. We can place little confidence in the efficacy of the application suggested, but the bare possibility of its being of any value as a remedy for one of the most formidable diseases to which humanity is subject, induces us to transfer the statement to our columns.

Ant—An insect extremely injurious to pasture lands and gardens; in the former by throwing up hills, and in the latter by feeding on the fruit, and foliage. As night-soil is found to destroy them when spread upon their hills, it may be the least objectionable application to the bottom of trees to prevent their ascending them. A liquor prepared by boiling black soap and sulphur, with rain water, has been used for the destruction of these insects, it is said, with considerable success.—Where this liquor is employed, the ground infested with the ants should be thoroughly saturated with it.—*Farm. Encyclop.*

Prevention of Smut in Wheat.—At a late agricultural meeting in Sussex, Eng., John Ellman, Esq. related the following account of an experiment in preventing smut in wheat. He took four sacks of smutty wheat, sowed one sack of it with brine only, as strong as he always made it, to bear an egg as large as a shilling; he sowed another with lime only; he sowed the third sack with brine, strong enough to bear an egg, and then let it lay in lime all night; and the fourth he sowed without any thing. The result was as follows: Where the brine only was used, every now and then there was a smutty ear, still not many; where the lime only was used, there was much about the same quantity of smut; where the lime and brine was used, there could not be found a single smutty ear; and where nothing was used it was a mass of smut.

SUSTAIN THE LAWS.—When a newspaper holds up to public ridicule the zealous efforts of magistrates and civil officers to maintain the supremacy of the law, a blow is struck at the heart of our free institutions.

When a body of good men assemble under the protection of the law, and resolve that this or that statute of the government under which they live, shall be a nullity and set at defiance, a spectacle is beheld which may well make the name of *liberty* a laughing stock to the monarchists of the old world.

It is a bad business, this taking the law into one's own hands, or this assuming that a law is unconstitutional or inexpedient, or unjust, or oppressive, and then ridiculing those who obey or enforce it. If a law is liable to those objections, there are ways and means to secure its modification or repeal; but to refuse obedience is a remedy altogether worse than the evil.—None but fanatics recommend or try it.

Submisson to law is the first duty of man.—We do not deny that in human government, the rankest despotism that ever drugged a nation's cup with wormwood, may be better than NO government: and there Is no government where law is set aside at the caprice of every man or set of men who have the means of corrupting public sentiment in advance of legislation.

As obedience is the first duty of man as an individual, one of the most obvious and solemn duties of a *citizen* is to stand by the laws, and sustain the magistrate in their prompt and fearless execution. They are outlaws who set up to select from the statute books what laws they will and what they will not obey. There are times and circumstances when rebellion and revolution may be demanded; but so long as peaceable and constitutional remedies have been untried, so long it is the duty of every citizen, and no good citizen will deny it, to submit to the laws under which he lives, or seek the shelter of a government more congenial to his views of right.

If this doctrine were taught more faithfully in our schools and at our fireside, if the pulpit and the press were more decided and explicit; if there were no heretics on this point in the pulpit and at the helm of our public presses; and the sacredness of LAW were more deeply impressed upon the people, the pillars of liberty would be less frequently shaken by popular outbreaks, and life and property would be safer under republican protection.—*N. Y. Observer.*

HEAVY HOGS.—Four hogs were recently cut up at Ripley Ohio, weighing respectively the following amounts:

The heaviest	707	lbs.
" next	682	"
" next	542	"
" lightest	486	"
Aggregate	2.387	
Average	596¾	

Brown county has the palm in this state!—*Clinton (Ohio) Repub.*

LARGE HOGS.—Capt. Chandler, superintendent of the House of Industry farm and garden, at South Boston, has lately killed 27 hogs which weighed on an average 415 pounds each. They were about one year old last spring. Among the numerous accounts of large hogs we seldom find any that in so large a number equal these on an average. These hogs were purchased last year in the fall, at the Brighton Market, and then weighed less than 100 lbs. a piece. The price was 4¾ cents per pound. They came from Columbia county, N. Y. and are supposed to be a cross of the Berkshire with the Grass breed.—Capt. Chandler has another young lot of the same breed, which he purchased at Brighton, and he considers them the best kind of hogs that he has kept. We have frequently seen this beed at Capt. Chandler's, and at many other places in the country, and they are among the finest specimens of the hog kind that we have ever seen. They are round, plump, fine proportions, grow large and fatten readily. Capt. C. keeps his hogs in summer on swill from the house and vegetables from the farm and garden, until within three months of the time of killing, then meal is added to these articles. Some idea may be formed of the important duties which devolve upon Capt. C. by the fact that the *family* which he has the care of will consume the above quantity of pork. He thinks that in the way in which he manages, pork may be made for about six cents per pound.—*Boston Cult.*

HEAVY PIGS.—Mr. Thomas B. Spilman, of Hunter's Bottom, Carroll county, Kentucky, recently slaughtered 9 Berkshire pigs, full blood, of one litter, 20 months and 6 days old, weighing in the aggregate 2,429 pounds. Mr. S. says that "these hogs were fed as the majority of farmers feed their hogs, no more care being taken of them than is generally taken of common hogs." The weighs were certified by two respectable citizens. Three weighed over 400 pounds. Mr. S. banters the State to beat him with one litter of the same number of hogs.—*Louisville Journal.*

REMARKABLE COW.—The Wheeling Times gives an account of a cow, the property of Dr. H. W. Chapline, of Ohio county, Va., which was milked three times a day, and yielded in the months of May and June, for 16 days, upwards of 34½ quarts of milk! and during two weeks that a record was kept of the amount of butter manufactured from the milk of the same cow, showed a yield of 29 pounds, an average of 14½ pounds a week. These facts are substantiated, the Gazette says, by the affidavit of an individual whose word alone would gain credence for more extraordinary statements.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.—The Mark Lane Express says, that a new and most violent epidemic has broken out in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.—The disease is an inflammation of the heart, and the cattle die within eight hours from its commencement.

Prize Breeds of Swine in England.—At the last exhibition of the Royal Ag. Society, the Berkshire and Lincolnshire breeds obtained the highest prizes for hogs of a "large breed;" and the Improved Essex and Suffolk, took the highest prizes for "small breeds."

TRIPE AND SOUSE.—Tripe, after being scoured, should be soaked in salt and water seven or eight days—changing the water every other day—then boil it tender, which will take eight or ten hours. It is then fit for broiling, frying, or pickling. It is pickled in the same manner as souse.

Souse.—Take pigs' ears and feet, clean them thoroughly, then soak them in salt and water for several days.—Boil them tender and split them—they are then good fried. If you wish to souse them when cold, turn boiling vinegar on them, spiced with pepper-corns and mace.—Cloves improve the taste, but turn them a dark color.—Add a little salt. They will keep good pickled five or six weeks. Fry them in lard.—*Mrs. Ellis's Housekeeping Made Easy.*

A SITUATION IS WANTED AS MANAGER

Of a Farm. by a single man, who can produce the best recommendations for his character and skill in all the operations of farming—he would be willing to go to any quarter of the country. A line addressed to X. Q. care of the editor of rhe American Farmer, Baltimore, will be attended to. de 6 3t*

GREEN GAGE PLUM.

The subscriber has in his assortment of superior Fruits, a very fine tree of abeve description, originated by himself from the seed, pronounced by a competent judge superior to any thing he has seen in England. He can furnish them at $1 per tree, of good size, smaller ones, 50 cents. Also, a few of the PEACH APRICOT, the best of the apricot family, price 50 cents per tree—and his famous GENESEE RASPBERRY, at $10 per 100 plants.
oc 18 3t JOSEPH HUISLER.

SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorised to sell the following thorough bred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price $100 each

Likewise, two young BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR, from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dolls. each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for Beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigreed and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber. S. SANDS.

SITUATION WANTED, AS OVERSEER,

Upon a Farm, by a young married man, a native of Scotland—he is thoroughly acquainted with the most approved modes both of cropping and dairy agriculture, and can give sufficient guarantee for his faithfulness to any duties with which he may be entrusted—A line addressed to J. C. D. through the Baltimore Post Office will be promptly attended to. no 22 3t*

BALTIMORE MARKET, Jan. 15.

Beef, Balt. mess,	8¾a9	Butter, Glades, No.1,	13a
Do. do. No.1,	6¾a7¼	Do. do. 2,	7a11
Do. prime,	5a5¼	Do. do. 3,	5a7
Pork, mess	10a11¼	Do. Western 2,	7a
Do. No. 1	9¼a9½	Do. do. 3,	5a6
Do. prime	a9¼	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1,	6¼a7
Do. cargo,	9¼a	Do. do. 2,	none
Bacon, hams, Ba.lb.	7a	Do. Western, 1,	6¼a
Do. middlings, "	4a	Do. do. 2,	5a5½
Do. shoulders, "	5a	Do. do. bls 1,	6
Do. asst'd, West.	3a4	Cheese, casks,	6¼a7½
Do. hams,	3a7	Do. boxes,	6¼a7
Do. middlings,	3¼a4	Do. extra,	10a20
Do. shoulders,	2a3¼		

COTTON—

Virginia,	8¼a 9½	Tennessee, lb.	7
Upland,	8¼a10	Alabama,	8¼a10
Louisiana,	9¼a10	Florida,	7a8
North Carolina,	7 a	Mississippi	

LUMBER—

Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a3
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00

MOLASSES—

Havana, 1st qu. gl	17½a20	New Orleans	24a25
Porto Rico,	26	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36

SOAP—

Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3¼a4½
brown & yll'w	4¼a5½		

TOBACCO—

Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6¼a 8	Rappahannock,	
Wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 a
for segars,	8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38

PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash	3.12a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a

SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a
Porto Rico,	6 a7	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	6.a6.75	Lump, lb. c.	

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.		$4.44a
Do. City Mills,		4.50
Do. Susquehanna,		4.37a
Rye, first		3.12a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.		2.62
Do. per hhd.		a

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, p bu	1.03	Peas, black eye,	50a
" best Pa. red	95a	Clover seed, store	$6¼a
" ord. to pri. Md	80a95	Timothy do	2.a2.25
Corn, white,	37a40	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.25
" yellow Md.	a43	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Md.	53a56	Ship Stuff, bus.	15a
Oats, Md.	24a26	Brown Stuff,	12a
Beans,	100	Shorts, bushel,	9 a

FEATHERS—perlb. 28a33

CANDLES—

Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	32a33
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped.	8a 9		

COFFEE—

Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12
P. Rico a Laguay.	7¼a 8	Rio,	6¼a8¼
St. Domingo,	5¾a 6½	Triage,	3¼a 4¼

RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box, 1.80a1.90

WOOL—

WASHED.	UNWASHED.
Saxony,	Saxony and Merino
Full Merino,	Common, to ½ blood,
3-4 blood do.	Pulled,
1-2 do do	
1-4 and common,	
Tub washed,	

Cattle.—There were 600 head of Beef Cattle offered for sale at the scales this morning, of which 440 were sold to the butchers & packers, at prices ranging from $1.25 to $2.40 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to $2.50a$4.62½ net as in quality. About 100 hd. were driven North, and 60 remain in market unsold.

Hogs.—There are about 700 head of Live Hogs in market which are held at $4.25a $4.44 per 100 lbs.—The sales to day have been small, however, and generally at $4.25. Killed Hogs are rather dull. Some good parcels are offering at $4 a $4.25 per 100 lbs.

Tobacco—There is a good dem'd for the better sorts of Maryland and Ohio Tobacco, but the receipts of these descriptions are so limit'd that the transact'ns are confined to very small lots at about former quotations. The common sorts could only be sold at a reduct'n which holders will not submit to, & the receipts in most cases are withdrawn from the market. We quote infe. and com. $2 a $6; good $6.50a$8; and fine $8 a $12. The rates for Ohio are as follows: com. to mid. $3a$4.50; good $5a$6; fine red and wrappery $6.50 a $10; fine yellow $7.50 a $10, and extra wrappery $11 a$13. The inspections of the week are 26 hhds. Maryland; 125 hhds. Ohio; and 1 hhd. Virginia—total 152 hhds.

S. & T. HUNT'S
BALTIMORE
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 127 *Baltimore street, between Calvert & Light sts.*
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MUSEUM,
Where Travellers and Merchants can obtain for their own use, or to sell again, the most improved Iron Frame and Iron Bound
TRAVELLING TRUNKS,
made in all their various styles for convenience, durability, &c.
ALSO—MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
HAND TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, SADDLE BAGS, VALICES, LADIES' BONNET BOXES, &c.
made in a superior manner. ☞Constantly on hand, a general assortment of
Patent Improved SPRING and other SADDLES,
In all their variety. *Also, CARRIAGE, BUGGY, WAGON & CART HARNESS,* of every description.

GARDENER AND DAIRY WOMAN WANTED.

A gentleman of Talbot co. Md. wishes to employ a man who is well acquainted with vegetable gardening, and the management of fruit trees—and his wife to assist in milking and attending to the dairy. Apply at this office. ja 17

AYRSHIRE BULL.

For sale, a young Bull, out of imported stock, one year old this spring. Price $70.

Any one having heifers of this breed to dispose of, might obtain a purchaser on application to S. SANDS, Farmer office.

Ja 17

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society. JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rec. Sec.

jan 10

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorised by a gentleman, who, being engaged in other business, is not able to devote his whole time to farming, to sell the FARM on which he now resides, situated about 8 miles from Baltimore, near one of the best turnpike roads in the county, and having the advantage of a large stream of water passing through it, with a fine mill seat with a race ready dug and dam built. This farm contains 180 acres, more or less, having full proportion of wood, and about 70 acres well set in timothy. There is a large apple orchard in good condition, a young and thrifty peach orchard of select trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly. The buildings are substantial and convenient, being a large brick Dwelling, rough cast, with portico back and front; a large stone Switzer barn, with extensive stabling below; milk house, smoke house, a wagon shed 120 feet front, corn house and granary, carriage house, with blacksmith shop. The farm is well enclosed and divided with good fences, a large portion of which are of stone.

The present proprieter has spared no expense within the last 3 or 4 years, in improving the soil by the most approved system of cultivation; 6000 bushels of lime have been judiciously distributed, within the last two years, the beneficial effects of which may be seen by the growing crops. It is estimated that from 100 to 125 tons of hay will be cut the coming season, and a much larger quantity the succeeding summer. The wheat and rye now growing has every appearance of making as fine a crop as any in the county.

The subscriber invites those inclined to secure a productive farm, situated in one of the richest districts of Baltimore county, remarkable for its healthiness, within an hour and a half's drive of the best market in the state, to visit this property and judge for themselves. To save unnecessary application, the terms are $16,000, one-half cash, the balance on a long credit. Apply to

SAMUEL SANDS,

Jan 10 at the office of the American Farmer.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers, Machinists, and Manufacturers of Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Straw Cutters, &c, trading in the name of PEIRSON & GREGG, have dissolved by mutual consent, by Jacob Peirson withdrawing from the concern. The business in its various branches will hereafter be carried on by MAHLON GREGG, who is duly authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm and hereby solicits the patronage of the customers of the late firm and all others who may call on him in the line of his business, pledging his best exertions to give satisfaction to all.

JACOB PEIRSON,
MAHLON GREGG.

Wilmington, Dec. 9, 1843.—jan 10

WILMINGTON, Dec. 26, 1843.

Mr. MAHLON GREGG, with whom I have been formerly connected in manufacturing Agricultural Machines, having purchased my interest in the concern, I take great pleasure in recommending him as a gentleman well worthy of patronage. His untiring perseverance in the prosecution of his plans, and his ingenuity and skill, well qualify him for perfecting every thing connected with the business in which he is engaged.

Jan. 10 JACOB PEIRSON.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to

D. K. MINOR, Agent.

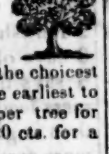
The price will be increased next spring. Jan. 3.

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or,

Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

PEACH AND PEAR TREES.



The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at 15 cts. per tree for 100 trees, 12½ cents per tree, for a larger number, or 20 cts. for a less number than 100; if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity reqnired of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on applicationat the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c, to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the varions kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw.	$300
Extra saws forshingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
ortable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for arge establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, *with perfect ease*, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,
West Baltimortreet, Baltimore, Md.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, PLOWS, &c.

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. No. 60 Light street, offer for sale the following Machinery, &c. all of their own manufacture, and warranted to be made inferior to none in this country, viz:

HAND CORN SHELLERS, 3 sorts, at 16a$17 each.
Horse power do. 2 do 35a$45 "
Cylindrical Straw Cutters, improved construction, at 28 to $75.
Vegetable Cutters, $20 each.
HORSE POWERS, 75 to $100 each.
Threshing Machines, 40 to $60 each.
CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, warranted to grind 25a30 bushels per hour, $65.
Common Straw Cutters, 5a$12 each.—Also

☞ SELF-SHARPENING AND COMMON PLOWS—a large and general assortment, 2a$15 each—among which are the Hill Side or Level land and Subsoil Plows, which received the highest premium at the late Fairs.

☞ PLOW AND MACHINE CASTINGS, by wholesale and retail.

☞ Garden and Farming TOOLS.

We will also supply orders for Endless Chain Horse Powers, on the plan just introduced in this city from Ohio. The plan and simplicity of these powers justify us in saying that they are a decided improvement on powers of this description.

Nov 15, 1843. R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

☞ Orders can be left with J. F Callan, Washington, D. C; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

REAPING MACHINES,

HEMP CUTTING MACHINES—MOWING MACHINES—CORN SHELLERS & HUSKERS,

And

THE CORN AND COB CRUSHER,

So highly recommended by C. N. Bement, esq. of Albany.

Orders for the above machines to be used east of the Mountains, should be directed to the subscriber at Baltimore. Orders for those to be used in the Mississippi Valley may be directed to JAS. ANDERSON & CO. Louisville, Kentucky. Farmers are requested to send their orders at an early day. se 27 OBED HUSSEY.

PRIZE BULLS AND CALVES.

The subscriber offers for sale two full blood Devon Bulls which obtained the two first prizes offered for Devon Bulls at the Baltimore County Agricultural Fair, 19th Oct. last, viz.

Richard, 2 years old last spring, $50
Marmion, 1 year old last June, 50

ALSO,

3 full blood Devon Bull Calves, got by the celebrated bull Waverly. They are large and perfectly beautiful. They are 4, 6 and 8 months old at this time. Price $40 each. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

de 27 50 S. Calvert st. Baltimore.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hhds. or at $1 per bbl. E. J. COOPER,

aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore,
Offer for sale at reduced prices,
HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.